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## CUBA.

*Continued prevalence of smallpox and yellow fever in Cuban seaport cities.*

The United States consul at Cardenas reports that during the week ended June 27 there were 6 cases of yellow fever and 1 death therefrom in Cardenas.

The United States consul at Cienfuegos reports that during the week ended June 28 there were 5 deaths from yellow fever and 63 from smallpox in Cienfuegos.

The United States consul at Sagua la Grande reports that during the two weeks ended June 27 there were in that city 130 cases of yellow fever, of which only 10 were fatal.

The United States consul at Matanzas reports that during the week ended July 1 there were 61 cases of yellow fever, with 46 deaths therefrom in Matanzas.

Under date of July 4 the United States sanitary inspector at Habana reports that during the week ended July 2 there were 25 deaths from yellow fever in Habana, with approximately 55 new cases.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 27, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended June 27 is very bad. The records show 79 deaths, of which 45 were from smallpox, 2 from yellow fever, 8 from remittent fever, 6 from pernicious fever, 5 from enterocolitis, and the rest from noncontagious diseases. There are now over 2,000 cases of smallpox in the city, and I have visited myself over 200 cases. There are tenement houses which contain as many as 27 cases. Yellow fever has decreased somewhat, but will again commence its deadly mission as soon as the new recruits, announced as coming, begin to arrive. Malaria, as usual, is providing its contingent to the general mortality.

The following vessels have been inspected and bills of health issued during the week: June 20, steamship *Santiago*, American, for New York. June 22, steamship *Cholerton*, British, for Baltimore (supplemental); steamship *Earnford*, British, for Philadelphia, and steamship *Earnwood*, British, for Philadelphia. June 23, steamship *Cayo Romano*, British, for New Orleans (supplemental). June 25, steamship *Habana*, Spanish, for New York (supplemental). June 27, brig *Harriet G.*, American, for New York (crew vaccinated), and steamship *Mameluke*, British, for Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO,  
*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

## EGYPT.

*Amelioration of cholera epidemic in Alexandria and Cairo.*

CAIRO, EGYPT, *June 12, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to report a decided amelioration of cholera in both Alexandria and Cairo during the past fortnight, which improvement gives hope that the epidemic has about run its course.

For a week the deaths at Alexandria have ranged from 3 to 6 a day,

and in Cairo the number has fallen from 40 to 20 per day in the same period.

The improvement shows that the malady is not of a virulent type, and yields easily to the treatment applied by the sanitary authorities. It is predicted that Alexandria will be free from cholera within a month.

The disease has, however, spread to nearly every town in lower and middle Egypt, but is kept in check by the treatment of the health authorities.

Although it was nine months ago that the disease appeared in Egypt, the total number of deaths to date throughout the country is less than 3,000. During the epidemic of 1883 as many as 3,000 deaths occurred in a single day in Cairo.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

FREDERIC C. PENFIELD,

*United States Agent and Consul-General.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

#### HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

##### *Recent quarantine legislation.*

HONOLULU, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, *June 10, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith in duplicate a copy of an act relating to quarantine regulations recently passed by the legislature of this Government.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ELLIS MILLS,

*United States Consul-General.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[By authority.]

#### ACT 28.—AN ACT Relating to quarantine powers.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii:*

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any merchant ship or other vessel from any foreign port or place to enter any port of the Hawaiian Islands, except in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and with such rules and regulations of State and Health authorities as may be made in pursuance of, or consistent with this Act; and any such vessel which shall enter or attempt to enter, a port of the Hawaiian Islands in violation thereof shall forfeit to the Republic of Hawaii a sum, to be awarded in the discretion of the Court, not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, which shall be a lien upon said vessel, to be recovered by proceedings in the proper Court of the Republic of Hawaii.

Section 2. Any vessel at any foreign port clearing for any port or place in the Hawaiian Islands, shall be required to obtain from the Consul, Vice-Consul, or other Consular Officer of the Republic of Hawaii at the port of departure, or from the medical officer, where such officer has been appointed by the President for that purpose, a bill of health in duplicate in the form prescribed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, setting forth the sanitary history and condition of said vessel, and that it has in all respects complied with the rules and regulations in such cases prescribed for securing the best sanitary condition of the said vessel, its cargo, passengers and crew; and said consular or medical officer is required, before granting such duplicate bill of health, to be satisfied that the matters and things therein stated are true; and for his services in that behalf, he shall be entitled to demand and receive such fees, as shall by lawful regulation be allowed to be accounted for as is required in other cases.

The President, in his discretion, is authorized to appoint a medical officer to serve in the office of the Consul at any foreign port, for the purpose of furnishing information and making the inspection and giving the bills of health hereinbefore mentioned. Any vessel clearing and sailing from any such port without such bill of health, and entering any port of the Hawaiian Islands, shall forfeit to the Republic of Hawaii not more than Five Thousand Dollars, the amount to be determined by the Court, which shall be